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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/667,881	MANGAL ET AL.	
	Examiner YASIN M. BARQADLE	Art Unit 2456	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 and 19-26 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 and 19-26 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/06/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 03, 2009 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on March 203, 2009 has been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive in view of the new grounds of rejection.

- Claims 1-17 and 19-26 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4,6-10, 12-15, 17, 19-20, 22 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adelman et al. (US 6078957), hereinafter “Adelman” in view of Fleming US PUB. (20020152446).

As per claims 1 and 3, Adelman teaches a method comprising:

receiving a keepalive message from a client (col. 8, lines 14-16 and col. 9, lines 3-5);

determining a measure of network load (packet loss is a measure of network load that is determined by the master, "... master calculates and stores a packet loss average value using the sequence number of the client keepalive message and the calculated adaptive keepalive interval." column 8, lines 15-23);

selecting a keepalive period (based on packet loss, an adaptive keep alive period is calculated, "... the master calculates and stores a packet loss average value using the sequence number of the client keepalive message and the calculated adaptive [i.e. changes the] keepalive interval", column 8, lines 20-23);

reporting the selected keepalive period to the client station in a response to the received keepalive message (keepalive periods are calculate and reported to clients based on received keepalive messages from the client column 8, lines 31-33 and column 13, line 42 to col. 14 lines 3); and

the client station responsively sending a keepalive message to a presence server at a time determined based on the selected keepalive period (client sends keep alive messages with updated adaptive keepalive interval, "The non-master cluster members (clients) must also send keepalive message and ..." Column 9, lines 2-3 in conjunction with, "... when a client gets a master keepalive message 890 it updates its adaptive keepalive interval 891 ...", Column 9, lines 4-6).

Although Adelman shows substantial features of the claimed invention including selecting a keepalive period on measure of packet loss, he does not explicitly show where the keepalive period is based on network load. Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Adelman, as evidenced by Fleming.

In analogous art, Fleming disclose adjusting heartbeat timeouts (keepalive period) based on observed conditions such network congestions (abstract and paragraph 0024). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman by employing the adaptive heartbeat system of Fleming in order to adaptively adjust heartbeat timeouts (keepalive) based on to observed network conditions. In this way proper corrective action can be taken to minimize potential network failures.

Adelman further teaches the presence server (cluster master, which is also cluster member, "... each of the cluster members is a computer system...", column 5, line 22; acting as master) querying a controller (has controller, "... and two Intel Ethernet controllers," column 5, line 24) that has access to network load information (FIG. 1 in conjunction with FIG. 4, FIG. 1 Item 110 is the cluster one ether net connected to other network units. To get the sequence number master must have queried and obtained the packet from the Ethernet controller).

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For Claim 4: A presence server (master of the cluster) in a communication network (see FIG. 1, item 110, in conjunction with column 5, line 16-17, "...will

be described as a cluster whose applications may be VPN tunnel...", which indicates that FIG. 1, Item 110 is a cluster), comprising:

a first module (see FIG. 8B, item 830, a module) arranged to receive keepalive messages from at least one client station (master got client keepalive); a second module (a second module, see FIG. 8B, item 835) arranged to select a keepalive period (FIG. 8B, Item 835, "CALCULATE AND STORE PACKET LOSS AVERAGE (USING SEQUENCE NUMBER OF KEEP ALIVE AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL)", Packet average loss is the measure of network load, and adaptive keepalive interval is keepalive period based on network load); a third module (FIG. 8C, item 851) arranged to report the selected keepalive period to the at least one client station (FIG. 8C, item 851, "BROADCAST MASTER KEEPALIVE CONTAINING CLUSTER MEMBER LIST AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL").

As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of

modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For claim 7: The presence server of claim 4 (see *supra* for claim 4 discussion), wherein the presence server is coupled to a controller (a master which is also cluster member has two Ethernet controllers, "each of the cluster members is a computer system having an Intel motherboard, two Intel Pentium processors, a 64 megabyte memory and two Intel Ethernet controllers,..."), the controller keeping track of network load information (the controller receives the packets, therefore controller keeps track of packet sequence numbers, which in turn determine network packet loss-network load, "... when the master gets a 'client keepalive message' (that is one from a non-master cluster member) 830 ... master calculates and stores a packet loss average value using sequence number of the client keepalive message and the calculated adaptive keepalive interval.", Column 8, lines 15-23).

For claim 8: The presence server of claim 4 (see *supra* for claim 4 discussion), wherein the presence server is embedded with a controller (a master which is also cluster member has two Ethernet controllers that are present on the mother board or attached to mother board, i.e. they are embedded, "each of the cluster members is a computer system having an Intel motherboard, two Intel

Pentium processors, a 64 megabyte memory and two Intel Ethernet controllers.... ") that keeps track of network load information (the controller receives the packets with packet sequence number, therefore controller keeps track of packet sequence numbers, which in turn determine network packet loss, which is a measure of network load, "... when the master gets a 'client keepalive message' (that is one from a non-master cluster member) 830 ... master calculates and stores a packet loss average value using sequence number of the client keepalive message and the calculated adaptive keepalive interval.", column 8, lines 15-23).

For claim 9: Adelman teaches a system comprising:

at least one client station (FIG. 4, Items 405-409 as non-master cluster members); a presence server (Master acting as presence server and for description of master formation please refer to FIG. 6 - 8A, in conjunction with reference to column 6, line 40 - column 8, line 13); the presence server receiving a keepalive message from the at least one client station (col. 8, lines 14-16 and col. 9, lines 3-5);

the presence server determining a keepalive period (keepalive period is determined by master based on packet loss, which is a measure of network load, "... when the master gets a 'client keepalive message' (that is one from a non- master cluster member) 830 ... master calculates and stores a packet loss average value using sequence number of the client keepalive message and the

calculated adaptive keepalive interval.", column 8, lines 15-23) based on network load (packet loss rate is a measure of network load) and sending an indication of the keepalive period to the at least one client station in a response to the keepalive message (col. 13, lines 42 to col. 14, lines 13)(FIG. 8C, item 851, "BROADCAST MASTER KEEPALIVE CONTAINING CLUSTER MEMBER LIST AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL");

the at least one client station sending keepalive signals according the keepalive period (See FIG. 8H, Item 912, "SEND CLIENT KEEP ALIVE TO MASTER CONTAINING MONOTONICALLY INCREASING SEQUENCE # (FOR MEASURING NETWORK PACKET LOSS" in conjunction with column 9, lines 13-17, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value send by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message (containing a monotonically increasing numeric value) to the master periodically").

As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10.

See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For claim 10: The system of claim 9 (see *supra* for claim 9 discussion), further comprising a controller that has access to network load information (FIG. 1 in conjunction with FIG. 4, FIG. 1 Item 110 is the cluster one ether net connected to other network units. To get the sequence number master must have queried and obtained the packet from the Ethernet controller.).

For claim 13: The communication network of claim 9 is a packet-switched network (see FIG. 1, Item 110 the cluster connecting to internet 107 through communication link 109, It is well known that internet is a packet-switched network).

For claims 2, 6, and 12 Lewis teaches a wireless mobile workstation and presence server communicating present in a wireless network (fig. 2)

For claims 14 and 15: A method comprising: sending a first keepalive message from a client station to a presence server (FIG. 8B, Item 830, "MASTER [master is presence server] GOT CLIENT KEEPALIVE"); selecting a keepalive period based on a measure of network load (FIG. 8B, item 835, "CALCULATE AND

STORE PACKET LOSS AVERAGE (USING SEQUENCE NUMBER OF
KEEPALIVE AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL", the packet loss average is
network load and keepalive period is changed based on this load"); reporting
the selected keepalive period to the client station" (FIG. 8C, "BRAODCAST
MASTER KEEPALIVE CONTAINIGN CLUSTER MEMBER LIST AND ADAPTIVE
KEEPALIVE INTERVAL"); using the selected keepalive period to determine when
the client station should send a next keepalive message to the presence server
(See FIG. 8H, Item 912, "SEND CLIENT KEEP ALIVE TO MASTER CONTAINING
MONOTONICALLY INCREASING SEQUENCE # (FOR MEASURING NETWORK
PACKET LOSS" in conjunction with column 9, lines 13-17, "Each client also
has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value sent by
the master ..."); sending the next keepalive message from the client station to
the presence server (client, i.e. non-master sends the keep alive message to
master, i.e. presence server, "... which requires the client to send a client
keepalive message (containing a monotonically increasing numeric value) to the
master periodically (see FIG. 8H) [item 912].", column 9, lines 14-17).
As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on
claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed
invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive
period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For claim 17, Lewis teaches serving one or more wireless mobile subscribers in a wireless communication system (fig. 2).

For claim 19: Adelman teaches a client station (Cluster member as described in column 5, lines 22) in a communication network (see FIG. 1 Item 107), the client station comprising: a receiver (column 5, line 24, "... two Ethernet controllers", which implies a ether net phy with a receiver); a transmitter (column 5, line 24, "... two Ethernet controllers", which implies a ether net phy with a transmitter); a timer (column 9, lines 13-16, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value sent by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message ..."); at least one processor(column 5, line 22, "... two Intel Pentium processors"); data storage holding program instructions (FIG. 2, Item 217, CD-ROM medium in conjunction with column 4, line 42, "... a CD-ROM drive unit 217. The CD-

ROM drive unit 217 can read a CD-ROM medium 219 which typically contains program 221 ..."); the program instructions being executable by the at least one processor to send a keepalive message through the transmitter, and to receive through the receiver a response to the keepalive message, the response containing information defining a keepalive period, the keepalive period being selected based on network load (column 9, lines 13-16 and col. 13, lines 42 to col. 14, lines 13); and

the program instructions being executable by the at least one processor, in response to receiving information defining a keepalive period wherein the keepalive period is selected based on network load (column 9, lines 13-16, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value [network packet loss value is a measure of network load] sent by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message ..."), to: (i) set the timer according to the keepalive period(column 9, lines 13-16, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value [network packet loss value is a measure of network load] sent by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message ..."); (ii) send a new keepalive message through the transmitter when the timer expires (column 9, lines 13-16, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value [network packet loss value is a measure of network load] sent by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message ...").

As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For claims 20 and 24: Adelman-Fleming et al. in view of Lewis teach the invention substantially as shown in claims 1-3. Lewis further teaches a wireless communication network including at least one base station, a mobile subscriber communicating in a packet switched network (see FIG. 2).

For claim 22, Adelman further teaches the presence server (cluster master, which is also cluster member, "... each of the cluster members is a computer system...", column 5, line 22; acting as master) querying a controller (has controller, "... and two Intel Ethernet controllers," column 5, line 24) that has

access to network load information (FIG. 1 in conjunction with FIG. 4, FIG. 1 Item 110 is the cluster one ether net connected to other network units. To get the sequence number master must have queried and obtained the packet from the Ethernet controller).

For claim 25: A presence server in a communication network comprising: a database, the database maintaining a list client stations that are connected to the network (column 8, lines 31-33, "As indicated above the master periodically sends out a master keepalive message containing the cluster member list ...", since cluster member list is being sent, they must be stored in a database); a timer (column 9, lines 13-16, "Each client also has a periodic timer which is adaptive to the network packet loss value sent by the master which requires the client to send a client keepalive message ..."); wherein the presence server (master is the presence server) is programmed to: receive keep alive messages from at least one client station (See FIG. 8B, item 830, "MASTER GOT CLIENT KEEPALIVE"), select a keepalive period for the at least one client station based on a measure of network load (FIG. 8B, Item 835, "CALCULATE AND STORE PACKET LOSS AVERAGE (USING SEQUENCE NUMBER OF KEEPALIVE AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL", where packet loss average is measure of network load based on which keepalive interval is determined.), report the selected keepalive period to the at least one client station in a response to the received keepalive message (col. 13, lines 42 to col. 14, lines 13) (FIG. 8C, item

851, "BROADCAST MASTER KEEPALIVE CONTAINING CLUSTER MEMBER LIST AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL"), and drop the at least one client station from the database (FIG. 8E, ITEM 871, "DELETE CLIENT FROM CLUSTER DATA STRUCTURE") if the presence server does not receive new keepalive message within the selected keepalive period from the at least one client station (FIG. 8E, ITEMS 870, WATCHDOG TIMER FOR A CLIENT EXPIRES", which means presence server did not receive a keepalive message from the client.).

As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

For claim 26: A method comprising: sending a first keepalive message from a client station to a presence server (See FIG. 8B, item 830, "MASTER GOT CLIENT KEEPALIVE", which means client must have sent a keepalive message); selecting a keepalive period based on a measure of network load (FIG. 8B, Item 835, "CALCULATE AND STORE PACKET LOSS AVERAGE (USING SEQUENCE NUMBER OF KEEPALIVE AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL", where packet loss average is measure of network load based on which keepalive interval is determined.); reporting the selected keepalive period to the client station in a response to the first keepalive message (col. 13, lines 42 to col. 14, lines 13) (FIG. 8C, item 851, "BROADCAST MASTER KEEPALIVE CONTAINING CLUSTER MEMBER LIST AND ADAPTIVE KEEPALIVE INTERVAL"); using the selected keepalive period to determine when the client station should send a next keepalive message to the presence server (FIG. 8B, item 837, ".RESET WATCHDOG FOR THIS CLIENT", when this timer expires, i.e. with in adaptive keepalive interval if client does not send a keepalive message, client will be removed) ; updating a database of the presence server based on whether the client station has sent a next keepalive message to the presence within the selected keepalive period (FIG. 8E, item 870, WATCHDOG TIMER FOR CLINET EXPIRES", if keepalive message is received by master it watchdog timer would have been reset, See FIG. 8B, item 837 in conjunction with item 830).

As to the keepalive period being based on network load see the rejection on claim 1 and 3 above.

Although Adelman and Fleming show substantial features of the claimed invention, Adelman and Fleming do not explicitly show where the keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message.

In analogous art, Lewis discloses where keepalive period is sent in an acknowledgement of a keepalive message. (col. 11, lines 38 to col. 12, line 10. See fig. 4 and 5). Giving the teaching of Fleming, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Adelman and Fleming by employing the heartbeat acknowledging system of Lewis such that a network device's active state is known and the receipt of previously sent message is recognized.

6. Claims 5, 11 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adelman-Fleming-Lewis in view of Rashid et al (US 2004/0230661).

For claims 5, 11 and 21 Adelman-Fleming-Lewis teach all the claim limitations except for polling (polling for claim 5) and pushing (for claim 11) the network load information. The general concept of pushing and polling information is well known in the art as shown in Figure 3, following item 302 to decide

whether push or pull. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Adelman et al and Fleming to push or pull network information as taught in Rashid et al (see Page 3, Para 0036-0042 for push based process and Para 0043-0045 for pull based process) in order to implement authentication process and to provide subscriber with up-to-date information.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adelman-Fleming-Lewis in view of rfc2543.

For claim 16 Adelman-Fleming-Lewis teach all claim limitations except SIP message is being used as keepalive message. The general concept of using an SIP message as keepalive message is well known in the art as illustrated Internet draft session timer (page 3, second Para, "... this extension defines a keepalive mechanism for SIP sessions."). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Adelman et al and Fleming to use SIP message as keepalive message in order to create sessions as taught in RFC 2543 (RFC 2543, page 1, Abstract, first line, "The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an application-layer control (signaling) protocol for creating, modifying and terminating sessions with one or more participants", which teaches SIP can be used to create sessions).

10. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adelman-Fleming-Lewis in view Aharoni et al (US 6014694).

For claim 23, Adelman-Fleming-Lewis teach all the claim limitations except keeping track of the network bandwidth. The general concept of keeping track of network bandwidth is well known in the art as illustrated by Aharoni et al (Aharoni: FIG. 12, sender keeping (calculating) track of bandwidth as shown in the top start item). It would have been obvious to one in skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Adelman et al, Fleming and Harsch to keep track bandwidth use in order to determine new time to send as taught in Aharoni et al. (see, Aharoni: FIG. 12/2, item 160).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Yasin M Barqadle/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456